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Greek A Language in Evolution Essays in Honour of Antonios N. Jannaris

As I have indicated during the past year, preparations were being made for holding a Symposium in honour of the great Grammarian, Antonios N. Jannaris. This symposium was held in June 2009 at St Andrews, Scotland. By general consent it was a very successful and, indeed, a unique symposium, bringing together scholars from all periods of the Hellenic language. The lectures have just appeared in print in a handsome volume published by the important Publisher, Georg Olms, Hildesheim, Germany. Georg Olms has reprinted Jannaris' great work *An Historical Greek Grammar* from time to time, thus making available to serious scholars a classic work that at present is 113 years old! It needs to be explained that Jannaris' *Grammar* is unique; no one else has attempted to publish a similar work since Jannaris.

Greek
A Language in Evolution


Georg Olms

The book appeared in mid-February 2010. It is well-produced, bound in hard covers, with clear and large type, making reading a pleasure.

Two of the lecturers are theologians-philologists, while the rest are linguists and philologists. The Language is approached linguistically-philologically and the studies cover all periods of the language from Homeros to Neohellenic with a number of references to Mycenaean Greek.

In this respect, this book is unique in that it brings together an international team of Greek scholars on every period of the language. Although each scholar has treated his/her subject from the standpoint of their own particular area of competence, it becomes, non the less, clear that all of the studies are partial views of one great entity— the Hellenic language. Thus, the unity of the Hellenic language, which I treated in considerable detail in my book, *The Development of Greek and the New Testament: Morphology, Syntax, Phonology, and Textual Transmission*, Tübingen: Mohr 2004, is corroborated here by a number of forefront line Greek scholars from eleven different Universities and seven different countries.

This book is a sine qua non for the serious classical, Hellenistic, Byzantine and Neohellenic scholar. Its perspectives are new even in details, and its overall contributions to the study of the Hellenic language are of first importance.

This book is highly recommended. If you cannot find it in your local Bookstore, please write to:

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Hildesheim,
Germany

The title page

Greek
A Language in Evolution

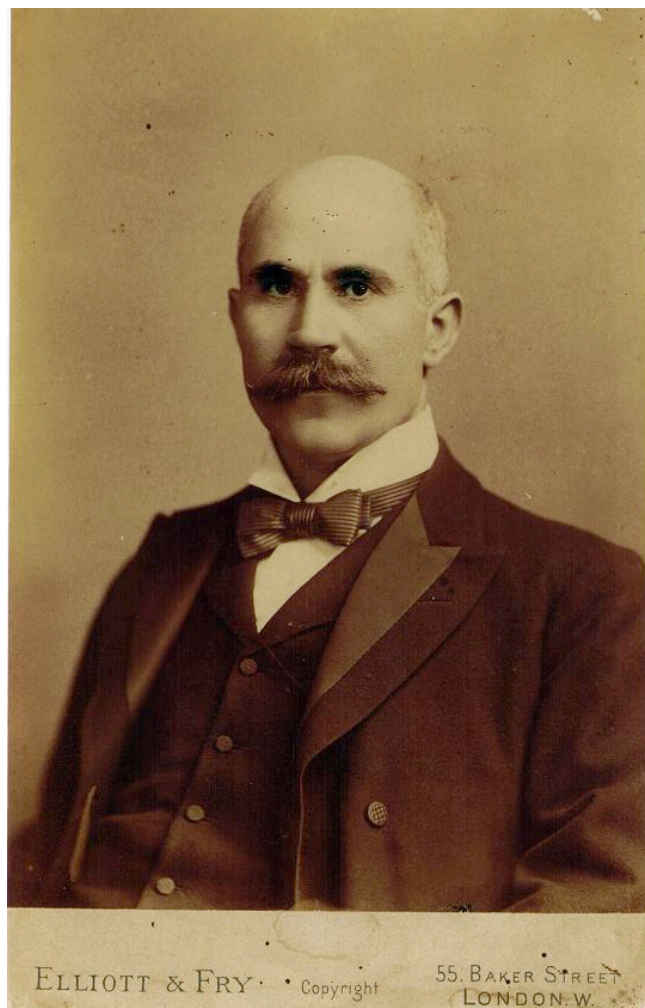
Essays in Honour of Antonios N. Jannaris

Edited by
Chrys C. Caragounis



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Naturally the book bears the photograph of Antonios N. Jannaris. This photograph was taken in London in 1900 at the famous photographic studio of Elliott and Fry, 55 Baker Street, that is, the same street in which Sherlock Holmes had his apartment.



Antonios N. Jannaris

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Contributors

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Jerker Blomqvist, Professor Emeritus of Lund University, has held chairs in Greek or Classical Philology in the universities of Uppsala, Copenhagen and Lund and also worked in the Swedish Bible Translation Committee. He retired in 2004. His publications mainly concern the development of the Greek language in the post-classical periods (e.g. *Greek Particles in Hellenistic Prose*, 1969) but he has also made contributions to textual criticism (*Der Hippokratext des Apollonios von Kition*, 1974), epigraphy, history of science, etc. With a Danish colleague he wrote a Greek grammar designed for use in Scandinavian universities (*Grekkisk – Græsk grammatik*, 3rd ed., 2006).

Chrys C. Caragounis, Professor Emeritus of Lund University. B.D. (Hons) Lond; DTh Uppsala. Co-chair (since 2002): seminar on “Language of the New Testament”, *Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas*. Has taught mainly at Uppsala, London, Leuven, and Lund. Greek expert for *A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint*, Leuven: Peeters, 1992-96. Authored: *The Ephesian Mysterion: Meaning and Content* (CB 8) Lund 1977; *The Son of Man: Vision and Interpretation* (WUNT 38), Tübingen 1986; *Peter and the Rock* (BhZNW 58), Berlin 1990; *The Development of Greek and the New Testament. Morphology, Syntax, Phonology, and Textual Transmission* (WUNT 167) Tübingen 2004 (corr. rp., Grand Rapids 2007), etc.; Other studies: «The Error of Erasmus and Un-Greek Pronunciations of Greek»; «The Use of Interrogative, Confirmatory, and Asseverative Particles (εἰ-ἦ, ἦ-ἦ, ἦ μήν [ἦμήν], ἦ μὲν, εἰ μήν) in the Septuagint»; «The Use of the Nominative ὁ Θεός as Vocative in the Septuagint and the New Testament»; «A Grammatical Analysis of John 1:1», etc.

Christoforos Charalambakis, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Athens. Postgraduate studies at the universities of Cologne and Heidelberg. He has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Münster (1989), Athens (1990-1991), Cyprus (1994, 1977) and Thrace (2001-2002). Chairman of the Board of Governors of the European Schools (1999-2000). Books in Greek: *Modern Greek Language*, 3rd ed. Athens 2001. *Language and Education*, Athens 1994. *Glossalgimata: Researches on the Greek Language*, Athens 1997. *Linguistic and Literary Criticism*, 3rd ed. Athens 2002. *Cretological Studies*, Herakleion, 2001: Cretan University Press.

Emilio Crespo (Madrid, 1950), Professor of Greek Philology at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. He is also President of the Fundación Pastor de Estudios Clásicos. He has published Spanish translations of Heliodoros' *Aethiopica* (1979), three pairs of Plutarch's *Parallel Lives* (1983), and Homer's *Iliad* (1991). He has also published on Homeric prosody, on Ancient Greek dialectology and phonology, and on the syntax of Indo-European and Ancient Greek. He is co-author of *Sintaxis del griego clásico* (2003) and co-editor of *Homerica. Estudios lingüísticos* (1991), *Dialectologica Graeca* (1993), *Berthold Delbrück und die indogermanische Syntax heute. Fachtagung der indogermanische Gesellschaft* (1997) and *Word Classes and Related Topics in Ancient Greek* (2006).

Dag Haug, b. 1976, studied classical languages, Sanskrit and Lithuanian at the University of Oslo, where he got his PhD in 2001 with a thesis on the Homeric language. He was an Alexander von Humboldt fellow at the University of Freiburg 2002-2004 and became an Associate professor of Latin at the University of Oslo in 2005. His main field of interest is the linguistic study of Ancient languages. In 2005 he received the Nils Klim award for Young Scandinavian Scholars. In 2007 he got a grant from the Norwegian Research Council's program for Outstanding Young Investigators for a project on the syntax of the early Indo-European translations of the New Testament.

Georgios K. Giannakis is Associate Professor of Indo-European linguistics at the University of Ioannina; he studied classical philology at the University of Ioannina (B.A.), and conducted graduate studies in historical linguistics at the University of Chicago and the University of California (M.Phil. and Ph.D.); he taught at UCLA and Loyola Marymount University in the USA. He is the author of the books *Studies in the Syntax and the Semantics of the Reduplicated Presents of Homeric Greek and Indo-European* (Innsbruck 1997) and *Οι Ινδοευρωπαίοι. Μέρος Α: Γλώσσα και Πολιτισμός* (Αθήνα 2005), and of numerous studies on historical, Greek and Indo-European linguistics.

Amalia Moser has a BA in Greek from the University of Athens (1982) and an MPhil (1983) and PhD (1989) in Linguistics from the University of Cambridge (Dissertation topic: *The History of the Perfect Periphrases in Greek*). Her research interests include Tense and Aspect, Language Change and the History of the Greek Language. Recent publications include the book "*Αποψι κε xronos stin istoria tis Ellinikis*" (*Tense and*

Aspect in the History of Greek, 2009²), and the articles “Tense, Aspect and the Greek Perfect”, in Alexiadou, Rathert & von Stechow (eds.), 2003, 235-258 and “The Changing Relationship of Tense and Aspect in the History of Greek”, *STUF* 61 (2008): 5-18. She is currently a Professor at the Department of Linguistics of the Faculty of Philology at the University of Athens.

Jannis Niehoff-Panagiotidis (b. 1963) studied Classical Philology, Indoeuropean Linguistics and Oriental Studies in Tübingen, where he received his PhD in 1992 (*Koine und Diglossie*, 1994). From 1994–2000 he was Assistant Professor for Romance linguistics in Freiburg. In Berlin he obtained his “Habilitation” in Byzantine and Modern Greek Philology in 1998 (*Übersetzung und Rezeption*, Wiesbaden 2003). From 2000–2003 he did research on Byzantine (“Romaniote”) Judaism as fellow (“Heisenbergstipendiat”) of the German Research Foundation (DFG) in Cambridge, Berlin and Jerusalem. In 2003 he was a fellow of the “Programme for Hellenic Studies” in Princeton, NJ. From 2004–2006 he was Associate Professor at the department for Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest. From 2006–2007 fellow at the “Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin” (Institute for Advanced Study), he was appointed professor for Byzantine Studies at Freie Universität Berlin.

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James W. Voelz, Professor of Concordia Theological Seminary, is a graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, MO, (M Div) and of Cambridge University (PhD), and has taught at Lutheran seminaries for 34 years. He has co-chaired three seminars in *Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas*, including “Hermeneutics and the Biblical Text” (1992-99) and “Greek of the New Testament” (since 2002). His publications include “The Language of the New Testament” (*ANRW* 25/2, 1984), “The Greek of Codex Vaticanus in the Second Gospel and Marcan Greek” (*Novum Testamentum*, 2005), *Fundamental Greek Grammar*, and *What Does This Mean?: Principles of Biblical Interpretation in the Post-Modern World*.

Staffan Wahlgren, b. 1965, studied classical languages, Modern Greek, as well as Semitic and other languages at the University of Göteborg, Sweden, where he got his PhD in 1995 with a thesis on Greek of the early Roman imperial period. 1996-99 he was a postdoctoral fellow at Freie Universität, Berlin (1997-99 as a fellow of the Alexander v. Humboldt-Stiftung). In 2000 he became an associate professor of classical philology at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway (full professor from 2003). In 2004 he was elected to the chair of Greek language and literature at Lund university. His main fields of interest are Greek linguistics and editorial technique.

Andreas Willi (*1972) studied Greek, Latin, and Slavonic Languages and Literatures at the Universities of Basel, Lausanne, and Michigan (Ann Arbor), and Historical-Comparative Linguistics at the University of Fribourg. Following his doctorate in Classics at the University of Oxford he worked as Oberassistent at Basel. Since 2005, he has been Diebold Professor of Comparative Philology at the University of Oxford. His research focuses on ancient sociolinguistics, Greek dialectology, and Indo-European comparative linguistics, and his publications include “The Language of Greek Comedy” (ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), “The Languages of Aristophanes: Aspects of Linguistic Variation in Classical Attic Greek” (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), and “Sikelismos: Sprache, Literatur und Gesellschaft im griechischen Sizilien” (Basel: Schwabe, 2008).

I this book, apart from the Preface, I have contributed three parts:

- An *Introduction* to the conception and contents of the whole volume (pp. 1-12)
- A brief biography of *Antonios N. Jannaris* (25 Aug. 1852-26 Apr. 1909) with his bibliography (pp. 21-64)
- And a study on *Atticism. Agenda and Achievement* (153-176)

Below follow the first page of each of my three sections, mentioned above:

Introduction

Chrys C. Caragounis

In as much as Jannaris' scientific work concerned itself with the delineation of the historical development of the Greek language, it was natural that a volume dedicated to his memory and having him as its Honoree, would concern itself with the same history, only this time with the added benefits of one hundred years of research, discovery, and progress. The lectures presented here cover the entire period from Homeros to Neohellenic. This was also the period known to Jannaris. Actually the history of Greek has received important additions since Jannaris' day; both the beginnings have been pushed further back by some 700 hundred years, to Mycenaean Greek (XV-XII cent. B.C.) and there has also been a century of further development since Jannaris' time. The latter period is well represented in the lectures, but Mycenaean Greek, while mentioned little more than in passing in several studies, has not received a full treatment in the present volume.¹

When Jannaris wrote his monumental *An Historical Greek Grammar*, many scholars of Western Europe and America entertained some peculiar views with regard to the relation of the language spoken and written in the newly liberated and established State of Hellas and the language of the classics of ancient Hellas. Not a few considered the modern phase of the Hellenic language to be a different language or a degenerate form of the language of the classics, which had very little resemblance to it and thus it made no serious claim upon the time and energy of the modern scholar. This, in spite of the fact that Karl Krumbacher had already established Byz-

¹ It was judged that the material in existence in the Linear B tablets would not lend itself to a similar treatment as the literary monuments of later time, although, of course, it is only too well recognized that Mycenaean Greek is at present the earliest form of Greek that we can access and that much of its vocabulary still survives in Neohellenic, cf. Chrys C. Caragounis, *The Development of Greek and the New Testament. Morphology, Syntax, Phonology, and Textual Transmission* (Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament 167), Tübingen: Mohr 2004, corr. pb ed. Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2007, pp. 22-26

Antonios N. Jannaris

(25 August 1852 - 26 April 1909)

Chrys C. Caragounis

1. Background

Antonios Jannaris, son of Nikolaos Jannaris, was born in the village of Lakkoi (Λάκκοι) in the province of Kydonia of the prefecture of Chania (Χανιά), on the 25th August 1852. The capital of the prefecture, also named Chania, is built on the site of ancient Kydonia (Κυδωνία) in North-Western Kriti (= Crete)¹.

The village of Lakkoi, perched mainly on the top and the sides of a steep irregular hill (520 m. above sea level) has deep ravines on either side, which may possibly explain its name (Λάκκοι is plural of λάκκος, «hole», «cavity», «pit», «ravine», «grave»), though the name is sometimes thought to derive from a supposed water cistern of a certain Venetian named Darmaro². The village lies 24 km south of Chania, about 14 km North of Omalos, the refuge and main bastion of the revolutionaries of Western Kriti against the Ottoman Turks, and 18 km from Xyloskalo, the entrance to the famed Samaria Gorge.

The founding of Lakkoi dates long before 1527, when the Venetians razed the village to the ground on account of its participation in the insurrection against them.³ According to Β. Ψυλλάκη's *Ιστορία*, p. 88, a certain Πενταχτένης was a Lakkian chieftain who participated in the insurrection of 1263. The village's early, misty history is interwoven with a Constantinopolitan family named Mousouros. An Emperor of Byzantium, either Alexis I

¹ The oldest reference to Κυδωνία occurs in Thoukydides *History*, II, 85, 5.

² So Ί. Σκουλάς, «Λάκκοι καὶ Λακκιῶτες» in Ντουντουλάκη - Μάντακα, *Η Ιστορία τῶν Λάκκων καὶ οἱ ἀπανταχοῦ Λακκιῶτες τὸ 2001*, Χανιά 2001, p. 79. However, in mediaeval Venetian documents we find not only *Lacus* or *Lacco Darmaro*, but also *Lacus et Darmaro* (Antonio Tribon's *Chronicles*) (see Ντουντουλάκη, - Μάντακα, *Ιστορία τῶν Λάκκων*, p. 79). Lakkoi is noted, Mario Bochini's 1651 map as *Laco*.

³ See *Ιστορία τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ἔθνους* [= *IEE*], Ἀθήνα: Ἐκδοτικὴ Ἀθηνῶν, Vol. X, 1974, p. 205.

6. Atticism. Agenda and Achievement

Chrys C. Caragounis

I. Agenda

Atticism has generally been regarded as a disoriented, retrograde movement by both Greek and non-Greek scholars.¹ With particular reference to the work of Phrynichos and Moiris, Atticism has been seen as a hindrance to the natural development of Greek; its advocates have been considered obscurantists and misdirected, and its influence detrimental to the language.²

The above evaluation is made from the standpoint of modern demotic doctrine, reflecting the struggles of *dhimotiki* for national recognition. Thus, in his article on «Atticism», John Kazazis, who despite his revulsion to *katharevousa*, has strewn his study with *katharevousa* and Attic words,³ claims that Atticism «short-circuited the whole of creative prose», that it «degenerated into an archaizing language», that its «consequences were destructive at all levels», that it «not only failed ... to renew the literary expression of Greek; it actually divided it once and for all ... creating next to the ever-flowing purely demotic current of literature ... a second current of erudite literature» and that the *katharevousa* is a «modern version of neoatticism» (my tr.).⁴ Of non-Greeks, Van Groningen thinks that «Reading the bulk of second century literature ... one is not transported into a real world,

¹ See e.g. the important work of E. Norden, *Die antike Kunstprosa*.

² Caragounis, C. C., *The Development of Greek*, p. 122, n. 116.

³ Kazazis, J. N., «Atticism», 901-910, uses the following Attic-*katharevousa* words, which are no part of demotic: *χαρίεσσα*, *ἀμιγῶς*, *βραχύβιος*, *κλέος*, *ἔδεσμα*, *πεπαιδευμένων*, *τὸ ρητορίζον*, *καθεστηκνίας*, *ἐπανεισαγωγή*, *οἶστρος*, *ἀφ' ἑνός* ... *ἀφ' ἑτέρου*, *κανονικῶς*, *μειζόν*, *ἔλασσον*, *κατέστη*.

⁴ Kazazis, «Atticism», 901, 908. Similar is N. Andriotis' view, *Ἱστορία τῆς ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσας*, 57 ff. Κριαρᾶς, in *Λόγιοι καὶ Δημοτικισμός*, 25 f., speaks of Demotic as «our demotic [language]», implying that the *katharevousa* is not *our* language!